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486 WAKEFIELD (Gilbert) The Spirit of Christianity, compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain. Sold by Kearsley, 1794

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SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY,

COMPARED WITH

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

BY GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. LATE FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

- If thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it, if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity, but thou hast delivered thy soul. Exekiel, xxxiii. 9.
- I fay unto you, If these should hold their peace, the stones will cry out.

 Luke xix. 40.

LONDON:
SOLD BY KEARSLEY, NO. 46, FLEET-STREET.

1794.

AČ911. 1794. W34

To peaceful counfels, and the fettled flate
Of order; how in fafety best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what we are, and where! dismissing quite
All thoughts of war: ye have what I advise.

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SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY, &c.

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1/2 (1/2 - 1/2 t) : '- Wai. I HOSE, who know me perforally, will be very ready to bear testimony to the privacy and feclusion of my life; and the last leaf of this little pamphlet will abundantly ascertain to those, who do not know me, that of late, at least, " my "days must have been honestly laborious, and "my nights intenfely studious," in a manner utterly inconfistent with clandestine plots against government and all affociations with republicans and levellers for the overthrow of our constitution: but the circumstances of the times impresfed my mind with fuch force, as to impel me with reluctance to interrupt the course of my studies for a few hours, to deliver to the public these cursory reflections arising from fome palpable

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palpable specimens of an antichristian spirit. It is my wish and intention, whilst I call things by their true names, to write in conformity to the voice of that religion, whose influence directs and animates my pen on this occasion: but I could not acquit myself to my own conscience for a total silence, upon a reslection, that possibly some individuals, into whose hands these remarks might fall, would be led to a serious examination of their sentiments and conduct.

That prince of peace (Isaiah ix. 6.) the bleffed. founder of Christianity, declares thus expressly to his disciples: (Luke ix. 56.) The son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to fave them. Now, upon a very moderate computation, fince this country engaged in a war with France, only twelve months ago, two hundred and fifty-thousand lives have been loft in the field and on the scaffold: not to mention the numberless afflictions of the living connected with this horrible devastation. I fuppose also, that the combined powers on the continent would not have been able to profecute their hostilities without the interference of thiscountry; and that the murders, which have taken place among the French themselves, from that of the King on the throne to the meanest peafant, are truly affignable to that fermentation which the interference of the same combination has excited.

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These enormities, therefore, are justly imputable, in a great degree, if not entirely, to the fecret machinations or open efforts of our government. And, in the mean time, by what titles do we denominate ourselves? Truly, Defenders of the Faith, guardians of the Protestant interest, and the professors of a reformed religion. Wars, murders, and affaffinations are then, it should seem, the proper fruits of a purer profession of Christianity; that fystem of peace and love, unlimited and universal, to the whole human race! Be it so! but in my judgement, no supposeable circumstance can excuse the shedding of man's blood to a disciple of Christ, but an uplifted sword ready to fall on his own head. It is an awful thing to quench that life, which the Creator has breathed into the noftrils of his children.

Great allowances will be made by every compassionate and candid mind for the situation of Kings, surrounded as they are by those, who promote their own interests, by disguising, concealing, and perverting the truth: but when these Kings hear daily the voice of scripture sounding in their ears the accents of gentleness, love, and mercy; and are presented with a persecutary example of holiness and virtue in the person of Jesus of Nazareth, whom they are taught to revere and imitate:

imitate; no man whatever, not devoid of rationality, can imagine, that a state of warfare with his species, is agreeable to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel. Even Kings, with all the disadvantages of their situation, MUST KNOW, that the character of Saul, breathing out threatenings and slaughter (Acts ix. 1.) against his own brethren, the children of the same Father, can never be conformable to the denomination of a most gracious and most religious sovereign, or acceptable to the King of Kings.

By the commencement of war, commerce is interrupted, trade declines, manufactures cease; thoufands are deprived of their subfistence. For the mere support of life, and as a refuge from famine and diffress, manufacturers become foldiers; and are led into the field to the deliberate murder of men, against whom they have not conceived the least emotion of refentment; and whom they hew in pieces without one impulse of private animosity, at the mere instigation of their superiours. Is it possible to devise a case, more horribly flagitious on the part of their rulers, and more wretchedly abandoned on their own,-more degraded even below brutality itself, than this; if humanity be a virtue, if love and good will the characteristics of revelation? The true follower of Felus weeps bitterly

terly in fecret over this infane delution, this tremendous profligacy, of his species: he wishes for the wings of a dove, that he may fly to the extremities of the creation from so black and nefarious a spectacle, to be at rest!

I am affured, by a friend, upon the authority of a Peer then present, that the Duke of Portland. a nobleman celebrated for the mildness of his virtues and his amiable manners, and, I am perfuaded, most deservedly; declared in the House of Lords, that "the prefent war was necessary for the fupport and defence of the Christian Religion!" To what, in common charity, can we impute fo strange a sentiment, but to a wretched infatuation, engendered by timidity and false alarm; or a most piteous imbecility of understanding, with respect to the point in discussion? Will this noble perfon condescend to single out one action in the life of Christ, one precept of his lips, which countenances this perfuasion; that the religion of the gospel can be defended and propagated by the fword? When Peter, laudably zealous for the fafety of his mafter's person, drew his sword in the defence (Matthew xxi. 52.) of Jesus; he received no approbation for the vigour of his interference, but a gentle and magnanimous rebuke: Put up again thy fword into his place! for all they, that take the fword, shall perish with the fword.

fword. A rebuke, which the same mouth would have given, and will one day give, to the Peer in question.

The former part of this reproof was applicable to Peter only; the latter is pregnant with a momentous denunciation to all the destroyers of mankind; from the petty ravager, to the mighty poten-It were good for them, had they never been It were better for them, if they could atone born. in this life, by the shedding of their own blood, for the blood of thousands and tens of thousands that is crying against them for vengeance from the earth: if, after flaying with the fword, they could perish with the fword; and thus escape the retribution of a more awful sentence, that awaits, upon the authority of Christ himself, the rebels to his gentle and pacific reign, at his fecond coming to judge the earth. But those mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and flay them before me. (Luke xix. 27.)

My old friend, Dr. Pearce the Master, with the fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, of which number I once was myself:—my old friend Dr. Milner, Master of Queen's College, in the same University, and the sellows of that society;—go to Chapel (it is a reasonable supposition, reader!

for the construction of an argument, though the Master and fellows are that portion of collegial focieties which least regard the public services of religion; I speak what I know, and testify what I have feen) the Masters and Fellows, I say, of these respective colleges, go to chapel, can read with approbation the wisdom of Gamaliel's advice; (Acts, v. 38.) Refrain from thefe men, and let them alone; for, if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it: lest haply ye be found even to fight against God:-they can hear, with furprise and indignation, that Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and people of Ifrael, gathered together, to crush truth, and to destroy opinions, by demolishing the persons of Christ and his Apostles: they can listen with reverence to the commands of Jesus; Gathernot up the tares (Matt. xiii. 29.) lest, while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them; but let both grow together until the harvest:-they can hear the declaration of a chief apostle; (2. Tim. iii. 12.) All, that will live godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer persecution; a declaration, conformable to a previous prediction of his master; (John, xvi. 2.) They shall put you out of the fynagogues; yea, the time cometh, that who soever killeth you, will think that he doeth God fervice:-these reverend Masters and Fellows, I say; these protestants against Popific

Popish tyranny and persecution, these professors of reformed Christianity, can come with such precepts of Fesus and his Apostles in their ears and mouths, and deprive, in one case, Mr. Frend, and in the other, Mr. Palmer, of their Fellowships; possibly the only means of subfishence to these gentlemen; and leave men of education, inured to the decent comforts and conveniences of life, to the casualties of benevolent commisseration! Surely Mr. Palmer's usage as a criminal, with the iron entering into his foul, and a transportation of feven long years to the Antipodes themselves, constituted a sufficient punishment for his offence. But Pandamonium was not fatisfied. Dr. Milner, and his coadjutors, that most evangelical fraternity, yearned, in their godly jealoufy for church and king, to go through with this pious work of edifying chaftisement; to give good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over into their brother's bosom! I should prefer, I confess, for my own part, religious worship in Rimmon's temple, or a Mahometan Mosque, to the service of a Cambridge chapel with Christians of this complexion: and I would give with rapture to a French Deist, as purity and perfection, compared with fuch apostates to the liberty and fanclity of the gospel, the right hand of fellowship. Oh! my foul! come not thou into their fecret.

I ob-

I observed, on passing the other day through St. Paul's Church-yard, a Sermon, occasioned by the execution of the French Queen, from a most excellent person, equally respectable for his abilities and virtues, the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Prebendary of Winchester: a sermon big with denunciation of woes and destruction on the French. I would afk my friend, upon whose authority, as a Christian preacher, he employs the language, that pervades that, and even his former, publication? Can he, with his good fense, suppose for a single moment, that his Saviour will approve those menaces, which even the preacher himself must feel shocked at imagining that Christ could use? He did not imprecate, but wept bitterly, even over that ungrateful, that corrupt, that perfecuting, that bloody city, Ferufalem herself; Ferufalem, the deliberate, and malicious, and infulting murderer, with all the mockery of a judicial process, of it's greatest best citizen, Christ himself. benefactor and His language, on every occasion, was not the lan. guage of asperity and bitterness, but of poignant fympathy, of difinterested emotion, of compassionate distress: If thou hadst known (Luke xix. 42.) at least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace! Alass! for thee, Chorazin! alass! for thee, Bethfaida! (Matt. xi. 21.) Has then the palpable

ble darkness, that overspreads this land, penetrated also into the dwellings of the Israelites? Seeing do they not fee? and hearing, do they not hear? Had my friend fo little recollection of the records of falvation; fo little feeling of that spirit, which characterises the followers of the Nazarene, that he must emulate James and John in preference to Fefus; that he must set the disciples above their malter, and call down fire from heaven to confume the French Samaritans? And for what does he make himself a judge instead of a hearer of the law? because they revile and reject the christianity for sooth! professed in this godly kingdom; and of which our preacher's own fermon is, I suppose, the delicious fruits!!! A thousand arguments convince me that the religion established and taught in this country is a genuine part of that grand apollacy, a limb of that antichrist, predicted in the scriptures; but I will offer to the understanding of my friend, but one argument to this effect, deduced from those very scriptures: which argument, to my apprehension, if it be delusive, those scriptures themfelves are no more than a cunningly devised fable. It is this; and, if I err in this point, I will gladly retract my error, and thank cordially the man, who shall detect it.

Our Lord, (Matt. xiii. 31.) compares the gofpel, to a grain of mustard-seed; which, from being
the least of all seeds, becomes at length the greatest
among herbs, and a tree; so that the birds of the
air come and lodge in the branches of it. He compares it also, (ver. 33.) to leaven, hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened: and in
another evangelist (Mark iv. 27.), to seed, cast
into the ground, which springs and grows up a man
knows not how: producing first the blade, then
the ear, After that the full corn in the ear.

Now it must, I think, be acknowledged, that the prominent idea in all the parables of this nature, is that, of a gradual progression to maturity. Accommodate this inference to the fall itself, the propagation of Christianity through the world. If we confider, that large and most po. pulous portions of Asia and Asrica were filled with professing Christians in the fourth Century, when our religion was the established religion of the Roman empire; countries, where the Maho-' metan crescent has long insulted the fallen ruins of the Christian Churches, and added even part of Europe to it's usurpations; we shall see reason to conclude, if I mistake not, that the number of nominal Christians, as distinguished by outward professions

professions and establishments, has rather declined than increased, for the last sourteen centuries. Now reconcile me, who can, upon this single argument alone, a profession of religion, which in it's propagation is at least stationary, and perhaps retrogade, to the express declarations of scripture prophecy and the genuine Christianity of the Gospel.

The truth, I prefume, is this: The worshippers of Baal have been always numerous, the fervants of Jehovah and his Christ, comparatively few; feven thousand only, among the myriads of the earth: but this number, I am persuaded, has been gradually increasing, and will increase more and more unto the perfect day: that day, when the combined evidence of prophecy and history will be necessary to convince a regenerated world of this wondrous truth: that men, who stile themselves Christian preachers, the friends of order and good government, the tender guardians of religion and law, could blow up the trumpet of war in-Sion; could call forth their evangelical congregations to desolate the globe with torrents of human blood: and think themselves, all this time, the ministers of Christ!

Again, these preachers call forth all the rhetoric of the schools in describing the enormities of the French republicans. Doubtless that country has become a theatre of dreadful massacre and devastation:

Effects unhappy from a generous cause!

And to what origin may these horrors be reasonably affigned? to our own interference, as I remarked before; and that of the combined Tyrants, most unquestionably. We have fomented their divisions; we have given vigour to the private animosities of their several factions, and called forth all their fury by hunting them down, like beafts for the flaughter. Their crimes, so exaggerated and founded forth, are occasional and incidental, stricken out by the violent collisions of such an unprecedented conflict; which has given full scope to all the prejudices and passions of outraged humanity. The wickedness of this country, on the other hand, is of a deliberate and systematic kind: abundantly transcending all the enormities of the French. Who will deny, that we have facrificed in the East, by war and famine (to fav nothing of the world of wretchedness brought upon the living) in the course of our tyrannies

in that region, more lives than France contains? that we have deprived the West Indians of their territory, and extirpated their race? that we have enflaved and flaughtered, and are daily flaughtering and enflaving, more fons of Africa, than can eafily be numbered? that we are betraying and butchering, under pretence of protection, the royalists of France? that we carry plague and pestilence, misery and ruin, through the universe? Yet we dwell with the complacency of innocence, on our own happy government and reformed church, in contrast with the Atheifm and murders of the French? How shall I determine, which exceeds in baseness; our profligacy, or our hypocrist? It must be, that some fignal judgements are laid up in store for fuch a flagitious system; nor is it easy to conceive, how they could fall upon it, unless the heart were hardened of Pharaoh and his fervants. A lamentable fact! which the prefent conduct of this country evinces to demonstration.

In the mean time, our political ministers, who are rioting on the spoils of the public, in an hour pregnant with calamity and distress, may delude the people with an idle vociferation of anarchy and atheism, on one hand, and the blessings of our constitution, on the other: the bishop of Durham,

in the fulness of disinterested conviction, may harangue the wondering Palatinate on the happiness and comforts of his country: our Dignitaries of the Church, who so freely give what they received freely, may sulminate, from their stalls and pulpits, antichristian anathemas against atheists and republicans, instead of uttering prayers and benedictions in behalf of their supposed errors:—alas! what will the verbera lingua—the stripes of the tongue avail against the blow of an omnipotent arm, which is already smiting the oppressors of the earth?

The apostle Paul lays it down as a necessary qualification for the office of a bishop, that he be no striker, nor a brawler: (1 Tim. iii. 3.) Have the prelates of England and Ireland proved the legitimacy of their appointment to Bishoprics by these essential characters? Have they appeared, in their capacities of Diocesans and Senators, as the advocates of peace and suffering humanity? Have they exerted their eloquence, and lent their suffrage, to stem the career of madness and sanaticism, which are again letting slip the dogs of a holy war to lay waste the earth? Do not all our bishops, by their silence at least, and unresisting acquiescence, countenance these horrid scenes of sero-

city and carnage? And when we think of one in particular, my Lord of Rochester, can we forbear affociating with that idea, the lines of Milton?

Themselves, or their advocates, have my leave to reconcile such conduct, if they can, with the patterns and precepts of the Christian dispensation: but the most audacious of the Reevian affociators, (who, with an affrontery flagitious beyond description, tell us of equal laws, when the money of one man can do away the essects of an offence, which shall consign another to a dungeon) will not dare to deny, that such demeanour would have been perfectly consistent, if, instead of the present readings in our bibles, the direction of Christ to Peter (John xxi. 15, 16.) had been: Fleece my sheep;—Murder my lambs:

But, what fills up, in my opinion, the measure of our impicties, and leaves them incapable of aggravation, is, the proclamation for a foleum fast;

to implore, truly, the affistance of the Almighty in destroying his own image, and desolating his own creation! No energies of language, that I have in store, can delineate my sense of this enormity, this facrilegious profanation of religion. I am constrained to refer the conception of it to expressive silence and secret feeling. I wonder less at the clergy of the establishment, who are accustomed to the trammels of subjection, with the lash of episcopal jurisdiction waving over them, for their compliance with this unholy mandate: but that dissenters can prevail upon themselves thus to prostitute religion at the call of secular interest and ambition, is deplorable indeed! and much confirms me in my persuasion of that general antichristianism, which overspreads this country. But they must stand or fall to their own master: and of him may they find mercy in that day!

In harmony with the mild and patient temper of that religion, which he was appointed to proclaim, the Apostle Paul observes, (2 Cor. xiii. 8.) that we can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth: intending, doubtless, to infinuate the folly, inefficacy, and wickedness of all opposition, and especially of malicious and violent opposition,

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to the propagation and influence of Truth: all mankind, therefore, and magistrates among the rest, should contentedly resign her to the gentle activities of Reason and the passive tutelage of Time. Truth and rectitude, those glorious emanations from the fountain of infinite perfection for the benefit of the human race, must finally prevail; because the divine will has immutably determined the final happiness of his creatures. Confult History, ask Experience, appeal to the Common Sense of the lowest individual, not destitute of rationality; and you will find in all ages, and in every breaft, an unanimous conviction, that Error and Villainy alone employ force to confirm their cause and secure their authority. Conscious Integrity fears no antagonist, but ever challenges discussion. It is with the intellect and it's objects, as with morality. The polition of Christ is alike applicable to either instance: (John iii. 20.) He, that doeth evil, hateth the light, and cometh not to the light; lest his deeds be brought to conviction: but he, that doeth the truth, cometh to the light; that his deeds may be manifest, that they are wrought in God.

Indeed the Gospel itself is but one branch from the stem of universal Truth: and who, but tyrants that

that delight in war; --- who, but furious fanatics, an established Clergy, and a venal Parliament, ever yet talked of crushing Atheism, and promoting Christianity, by the fword?

Apply now these criterions of Truth and Virtue to the measures of the British Government. Freedom of enquiry, so far from being challenged in confidence of the justice of their plans and the purity of their constitution; is suppressed by the fummary confutation of penalties and profecutions: argument is not opposed by argument, but repelled and filenced by fines and imprisonments. Is this the demeanour of reasonable beings, conscious of upright views, and confiding in honest actions? Is this rectitude of conduct? Are these the ways of integrity and truth? No: a more decifive demonstration cannot possibly be exhibited of a corrupt and pernicious scheme of things; of an administration unprincipled in it's character, and injurious in it's effects. It is shocking to reflect upon the grievous fufferings inflicted on meritorious members of fociety, and in them on their families, relatives, and friends, for those freedoms of speech, which virtuous ministers and well constituted governments would invite rather than difcourage, for the rectification of obliquities pro-D 2 duced

duced by time, and inseparable from human insti-The Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt can acquiesce with heedless indifference or sullen obduracy in the imprisonment and ruin of Mr. Holt, for reprinting verbatim a treatife, which they themselves have, at least virtually, approved, recommended, and contributed to disperse: a degree this, in my opinion, of hardened apostacy, when confidered in all it's circumstances, almost unparalleled in the black register of human crimes. And yet, when such conduct in private life would blast the character for ever, these men, of unblushing faces and unfeeling hearts, continue in high estimation with the majority of my countrymen; who exhibit thereby a depravity not much inferiour to that of those monstrous delinquents, even now abhorred by all men of honour, and abundantly fecure of the execrations of posterity. Gentle and pacific reform feems too great a bleffing to be vouchfafed to this hypocritical and deprayed people; and the hearts of our descendants will overflow with gratitude to the supreme controller of events for educing such good from evil, by fending this heaven-born minifter, as his chosen instrument, to hasten the melioration of our political condition through those floring storms and tempests, with which the horizon is already blackened. Dreadful, but necessary remedies, in the course of the divine appoinment, to rescue the ocean from stagnation, and the atmosphere from pestilence.

I cannot conclude these reslections without adverting to the monstrous absurdity, and the unspeakable inconsistency, of Mr. Fox and his adherents, (whose conduct in other respects is so manly and patriotic), in countenancing and fupporting the vigorous profecution of a war, which they condemn. How is it, that they blame the measures of government, and yet assist and strengthen the execution of their purposes? As if I should encourage a sanguinary russian, who had fmitten an inoffensive passenger wantonly and unjustly, to fall upon him most unmercifully, and demolish him outright! No: it is certainly their duty, as confiftent senators, to oppose every measure, that may make the war destructive to the French, or fuccessful to ourselves. Truth and Rectitude will not accommodate themselves to human policies and national regards: they are of peremptory obligation; universal, unchangeable, and eternal.

Finally:

Finally: I profess myself a fon of pcace; a lowly and infignificant, but conscientious, follower of that faviour, at whose coming peace was fung (Luke ii. 14.), and at whose departure, peace was bequeathed (John xiv. 27.). No confideration, I humbly hope, not even of life itself, but in personal defence, could induce me to shed the blood of a fellow-creature, even of a tyrant: nor could any motive, but that of a strong sense of duty, have impelled me to come forward to the public on this occasion. But there is a feafon, when inactivity were a crime; and public admonition, even at the hazard of personal comforts, rises into an ind spensable obligation; to those at least, who are defirous that their mafter should not be assumed of them at his second coming. I am expeding with trembling folicitude, amidst the inceffant occupations of a literary life, that alarming catastrophe, which the figns of the times indicate, in my mind, to be rapidly approaching; prepared to act or fuffer, to live and die, in the fervice of Christianity; which is no other, than the cause of liberty, and the consequent happiness of the human race: a liberty and happiness only to be raised on the foundation of that equality ascertained by the laws of our creation, and ratified by the gospel in every page, which acknowledges no dif-

distinction of bond or free. Interest may opposes and fophistry may cavil; but Equality, in it's rational acceptation, as relating to civil privileges and impartial laws, is interwoven with Christianity itself: they must live or perish together. But they will live; and modern governments, with every appendage of wickedness and corruption, will in time disappear before them, as beasts of prey hasten to their dens of rapine and darkness from the rising sun.

Feb. 8th, 1794.

P. S. In p. 12. I have faid, that Mr. Frend has been deprived of his fellowship: upon recollection I perceive a mistake: he has been banished only from his College and the Univerfity: but as this banishment deprives him of the principal advantages of his fellowship, and the same kind creatures would, doubtless, have made a perfect work had their power been commensurate with their wishes, and so the argument continues in full force; I did not see a sufficient reason for cancelling the leaf on this account.

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- printed for Egerton: the first volume will be ready by the beginning of April, while the second is in the press. In the first will be contained the Hercules Furens, and Alceptis of Euripides, with the Trachinia of Sophocles: in the second, the Ion of Euripides, the PhiloEtetes of Sophocles, and the Eumenides of Eschylus. Any critical communications, configned to the discretion of the editor, will be acceptable, and faithfully acknowledged.









